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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned they roust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The most important delegate to the Democratic State convention to-day will sit in the front row, visible to everybody with eyesight. He is known in politics by the fine old name of OPPORTUNITY. The gentleman isn't always in attendance, we are sorry to say, at these Democratic conclaves in the Empire State; this year he's going to be there, sur enough The burlesque funeral performance in Carnegie Hall on Saturday made his coming inevitable; the Republican convention, indeed, wrote his credentials for him; and his presence is worth more to the party-we say it with no disrespect to the other statesmen, sages and leaders assembled-than the combined wisdom of all the rest of them. Will the Democratic convention appreciate that fact? Will the chairman recognize this delegate when he arises? Will the convention heed his counsel, or is his voice to be lost in the mistimed noise and the insensate strife of the factions from Kings, from Jefferson, from Oswego and from Albany? The best friends of the Democratic cause are those who will heal or howl down the fool contests before OPPORTUNITY gets disgusted and walks out of the hall. Not to overwork the parable, is this convention going to show common sense and ordinary political perception?

A Labor of Sisyphus.

As an industrious tariff reformer Representative PERKINS of New York, a Republican, is not receiving the recognition in the House which he craves By the kindness of Mr. Foss of Illinois. who allowed him twenty minutes on Friday last, he aired his grievances:

"I have sometimes felt that a bill seeking to modify the tariff in the Committee on Ways and Means as now constituted had about the same prospects of a favorable report as a bill imposing a severe penalty on bigamy would have if introduced into a Congress composed of Mormons. Laughter. | But, Mr. Chairman, I have persevered, &c."

The monotony of his failures to interest the Speaker and make an impression upon SEBENO PAYNE has even led Mr. PERKINS to doubt the professions of the greater man who is behind:

"Now, the President of the United States, Mr Chairman, as we all know, has long been in sympathy with the cause of tarlff reform and tariff revision, and yet I must admit that in that cause he has not shown all the zeal and the ardor which he has displayed in some matters to which he has turned his attention. (Laughter.)

"He has proceeded in the attack upon the bulwarks with a certain degree of calm deliberation that has not always been characteristic of him as a commander. [Laughter]."

The mildness of the summons to revise the tariff which was sounded in the Roosevelt conventions in Massachusetts and New York seems to bear Mr. PER-KINS out. But he is not cast down or morose. He has his fun in flinging his little firecrackers into the arena and hearing them explode among his Republican colleagues. And when some kind friend gives him time Mr. PERKINS amiably exposes the perfidy of the standpatters who see a new light only when a State convention meets in the interests of a favorite son.

The New British Cabinet.

As was expected, the Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Asquith differs materially from that constructed by his predecessor. It is true that only one resignation, that of Lord ELGIN, hitherto Colonial Secretary, has been accepted, but there have been two transfers from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, those of Mr. JOHN MORLEY and Sir H. H. FOWLER, who while retaining their previous posts of Secretary for India and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster respectively have been made Viscounts. There have also been some important shiftings within the Cabinet, although Lord LOREBURN, who it was reported might be superseded by Mr. HALDANE, is reappointed Lord High Chancellor. The Earl of CREWE, who was President of the Council, becomes Colonial Secretary and is replaced in his former office by Lord TWEEDMOUTH, the First Lordship of the Admiralty passing to Mr. R. McKenna, who was president of the Board of Education. Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE, who was president of the Board of Trade, succeeds Mr. ASQUITH in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and thus becomes the Premier's chief lieutenant in the Commons. For the present Mr. R. B. HALDANE remains Secretary for War, Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE Home Secretary, Mr. AUGUS-TINE BIRRELL Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. John Burns president of the

Earl Carrington president of the Board of Agriculture and the Hon. Lewis HAR-COURT First Commissioner of Works.

The two new members of the Cabinet are Mr. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL and Mr. WALTER RUNCIMAN, elevated from ministerial posts not of Cabinet rank to be president of the Board of Trade and president of the Board of Education respectively. It will be observed that these shiftings and promotions have caused four vacancies in the House of Commons. Three of the seats | as Judges in the Colonies. thus thrown open to contest the Liberals are confident of their ability to keep. but the Northwest division of Manchester, hitherto represented by Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, will be bitterly fought for by the Unionists, who before the last general election controlled the district.

The purport of these changes seems

severely strained the relations of the Anglican and Nonconformist sections of the Liberal party, will be shelved for the present session at all events, and that the campaign against the House of Lords will not be pressed with much show of energy. The coal miners' eight hour bill, the protests against which have been widespread and vehement and which undoubtedly would raise the price of coal considerably, may also be dropped. The promotion of Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE ought to please the Laborites, and the retention of Mr. BIRRELL in the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland will unquestionably tend to conciliate the Irish Nationalists, especially as his scheme for a Catholic university at Dublin has given them great satisfaction. The effect that the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the Premier's withdrawal from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer will have upon the old age pension project will be watched with lively interest. On the whole it will be generally recognized that the new Cabinet is stronger than the old in administrative efficiency and would also be stronger in debate but for the removal of Mr. JOHN MORLEY to the House of Lords.

The Geographical Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Since the acquisition of our insular ossessions and the temporary domination of our Government over Cuba, the geographical jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States has become more extensive than that of any other tribunal except the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Cases which have arisen in remote corners of the globe now frequently come to Washington for final determination-as, for example, from Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. At the present term of the Supreme Court judgments have been reviewed involving the hereditary right of a titled Spanish lady to carry on the slaughter of cattle in the city of Havana in one case, and in another case the right of a Spanish lawyer to practise his profession in the courts of the Philippine Islands.

Doña MARIA FRANCISCA O'REILLY,

Countess of Buena Vista, brought a suit against Major-General John R. BROOKE of the United States Army for having wrongfully deprived her of the compensation to which she claimed to be entitled by reason of having inherited the privilege of carrying on the business of slaughtering at Havana. This privilege formerly appertained to the office of Alguacil-Mayor or High Sheriff of Havana. In 1878 that office was abolished by the Spanish Government which ordained, however, that its emoluments should continue to be paid to the ancestor of the complainant. In 1899, while Brigadier-General LUDLOW was military governor of Havana, that officer promulgated an order declaring that the grant connected with the city slaughter house, in which the O'REILLYS claimed the chief beneficial interest, was terminated. The Countess of Buena Vista appealed from this order to Major-General BROOKE, who was then the military governor of the whole island, but he refused to allow her appeal, declaring that it was prejudicial to the general welfare to continue to pay for official services after the office of Alguacil-Mayor had been abolished. The lady thereupon sued General BROOKE on the ground that his order constituted a legal wrong in violation of the law of nations and of the treaty of the United States with Spain made on December 10, 1898. The trial court decided against her and the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision in an opinion written by Mr. Justice HOLMES. holding, in accordance with the view expressed by Mr. Root when the matter came before him as Secretary of War. that the plaintiff had no property right which survived the extinction of the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba...

The Philippine case was an appeal from an order made by the Supreme Court of the islands denying the appellant's application to be admitted to practise law in the Philippine courts. The Treaty of Paris provided that Spanish subjects born in Spain might remain in the Philippines or remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property. and that they should also have the right to carry on their professions, being subject in that respect to such laws as were applicable to other foreigners. It appeared that the appellant had left the Philippines for Europe in May, 1899, and was absent until January, 1901, being most of the time in Barcelona. Both the Philippine Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of the United States have held that he carried his Spanish nationality with him and did not become a citizen of the Philippines under the new sovereignty. A Spaniard is deemed a foreigner within the meaning of the treaty after the cession of the islands, and as the local laws do not permit a foreigner to practise law the decision is that his application was properly denied.

The geographical extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court so as to embrace causes arising in localities so far separated from one another carries with it a notable increase in the variety and interest of the cases presented for adjudication to that great tribunal. As we have suggested, this variety and Local Government Board, Mr. JOHN interest only surpassed by the juris-Sinclair Secretary for Scotland, Mr. diction of the English Privy Council.

SIDNEY BUXTON Postmaster-General. The last volume of English Appeal Cases contains the judgments of the Privy Council in cases arising in Quebec, Ontario, New South Wales, Victoria, Natal, China, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, British Columbia, New Zealand and Nova Scotia. In many of these cases, of course, an accurate knowledge of the local law is essential to a proper disposition of the appeals; and in order to secure such knowledge it is customary to appoint upon the Judicial Committee some lawyers who have had experience

The Peacefulness of Hobson.

Captain RICHMOND P. Hobson realizes that he is misunderstood in the House by both parties and by advocates of two new battleships and pleaders for four. Does he demand the largest navy in the world because he worships military to be that the education bill, which has glory? The House ought to know better, His reproof still echoes in the corridors:

"I do not care how hot blooded a man may be before he goes in. Let him go in and get a taste of war and that will make of him a disciple of peace for the rest of his days. . . . When think of the Spanish war my heart eries out, ' How long, how long must noble-men continue to slay

So the Captain has made "1,700 speeches in the cities pleading for peace" that is to say, for an American navy larger than the other navies of the world To a question in the House by Mr. RAINEY of Illinois, who was curious about the number of battleships we needed to defend our coast lines, Captain Hobson replied by giving the naval programmes of other Powers and declaring that Congress ought to authorize six new battleships this year and four more each subsequent year

"Mr. RAINET-How long would it take at this rate before developments occurred that would stop the building of four a year?

"Mr. Horson-No one can foresee " Mr. RAINEY-It might go to two or three hundred battleships, according to the gentleman's

position. "Mr. Hobson-If the other nations built 200 each then we ought to build about 300. Now, please do not interrupt me in order to ask ridiculous ques tions. I do not yield. Mr. Chairman, for such questions.

"Mr. RAINEY-How much will it cost to maintain bese battleships? The Chairman-The gentleman from Alabama

eclines to yield. "Mr. RAINEY-I thought he declined to yield to ridiculous question and I am not asking ridicu us questions, [Applause.]

Mr. Hosson-Mr. Chairman, it is puerile fo to assume that we are not in any danger."

The House should have more patience with Captain Hobson. His purpose stands revealed. He has given the House the key of his policy. Every man who "goes in," that is to say, goes to the front or goes down to the sea in ships to fight, is satisfied with his first experience and thereafter becomes an evangel of peace like Captain Hobson. His dream then is easily comprehended "The war clouds are gathering." A vast conflict involving many peoples and various races would not surprise him; indeed, he rather expects it, and while it would take an awful toll of life and treasure it would have its compensation -that is to say, it would cure the world of war, armies would be disbanded and navies dismantled, and international differences forever after would be referred to the Hague Tribunal.

Mr. BARTHOLDT of Missouri would cure the world of war by talking about it in peace conferences. Mr. Burton of Ohio would reach the same end by reducing naval estimates and setting other nations an example of moderation. Captain Hobson sees the folly of both remedies, and having had his fill of war would extirpate it by the heroic measure of making it general just once. Any other explanation of his insatiate policy of building more battleships than all the nations of Europe and Asia combined is not lucid. It is a grand conception, but we fear that the House will continue to exhibit impatience with Captain

The Oklahoma National Guard.

In response to the demands of the labor agitators the Oklahoma Assembly has defeated a bill for the organization of a State militia. This will be regarded as a stupendous triumph in some quarters, perhaps, but its actual result is not likely to be what those who brought it about now imagine.

Nevada failed to maintain a national guard and at last called on the United States to preserve order. The United States did so just long enough to give the Nevada authorities opportunity to establish a State police force. Thus the refusal to provide a trained militia to act in emergencies caused the formation of a permanent force competent to meet any emergency that may arise, constantly on duty and controlled at all times by the officers of the State

Oklahoma has not the excuse of poverty that Nevada had for neglecting to maintain a national guard, but the citizens of the State not improbably may need one. When they do they may find the remedy more unpalatable than the preventive.

A citizen of Watertown, N. Y., writes to THE SUN to say that the story that the Thirty-ninth Separate Company refused to march behind the band of the Twentyfourth Infantry, U. S. A., had no other foundation than the loose talk of one member of the company. "We Watertownians, adds the writer, "honor the Twenty-fourth Regiment for its past record and deeds."

Ex-Pitcher JOHN K. TENER, future Representative in Congress from the Twentyfourth Pennsylvania district, will find Catcher Cannon a backstop justly renowned for deft handling of the most puzzling curves, when he will, yet one who often fails to catch the straightest delivery from the tongue of frenzy and rebellion.

No one can doubt Florida's briskness after reading that "a dozen men were removed to hospitals within five minutes after their arrival" at Pensacola to accept employment at wages satisfactory to them "Entertaining" free labor at the rate of more than two a minute is a record Sam PARKS should have lived to enjoy.

At the Plymouth Convention Priscilla smiled coyly. "Are you instructed for Miles Standish or merely old to use every honorable means?" she inquired. Herewith history began to make,

IF THOMAS JEFFERSON WERE HERE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Were it possible for Jefferson, on the 165th anniversary of his birth, to return to earth possessed of all facts concerning the present unhappy condition of the country in whose service he had toiled unceasingly like a galley slave during half a century and he were asked whether he preferred Roosevelt or Bryan or Taft for the next President what would the answer be?

Could Hamilton come back and a similar inquiry be made of him what would be his

The list of the illustrious to be called in conference might be extended to include the Presidents-Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln-whose birthdays are now remembered and celebrated by their countrymen. Madison and Marshall could

They could be questioned as to prefer ence by each among the visible four and more Democratic and half a dozen Republican aspirants for the White House.

It may be pertinent in passing, to ask why it is that in later days neither Bryan nor his partisans allude to Jackson, and on the other hand, Roosevelt and Republicans show more and more a tender side for him.

Although Jefferson was brimming full of philanthropy, human kindness, sympathy and the rights of man, yet he could at times be vindictive and ferocious, as is shown in his autobiography and other writings. He might therefore, if shown what the present occupant of the White House has written of the third President, turn aside from Roosevelt's third term. Jefferson's resentment would naturally be aroused against a historian who had stripped him of proper morals, described him as fit for immediate membership of the Ananias Club and as the father of nullification and secession.

The founder of the Democratic party was by nature timorous and unready He drew back from an open fight. He was not brave and pugnacious to a fault, and always ready, like Jackson. It is therefore not quite just to stigmatize one like Jefferson as a prevaricator when seeking

to avoid open blows in controversy. Nor is it quite a square deal in thes days to refer to Jefferson as a nullifler and secessionist, as those words are now used, unless one knows the sense in which the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 referred to State resistance to unconstitutional laws and to the "compact" of the Constitution, The two Federalist alien and sedition laws enacted during the term of Jefferson's immediate predecessor in the White House were rather high handed and very unconstitutional. The Federalists having, as Jefferson fancied, retired into the national judiciary as into a fortress risky and des perate remedies were, it seems, deemed necessary by the Jeffersonian Democrats Chief Justice Marshall had not then ascended, as he did later, thanks to the elder Adams, to the bench of the Supreme Court and demonstrated the true and better way to put an end to unconstitutional laws, State

and Federal. And besides, the conduct of New England Federalists not long after, when their commerce had been ruined or was in the process of ruin by the Democratic embargo and non-intercourse, showed that the device indicated in the resolutions of 1798 was prevalent in the political atmosphere of the whole country, and continued to be till Jackson by his victory at New Orleans stimulated pride in the new Con stitution and the Union it enfolded. By his dealings with South Carolina when President Jackson again arrested the tendency of 1798. No individuals and no States would nowadays take up nullification or secession, even if Congress did legislate to destroy interstate commerce The Supreme Court would be asked to intervene. Marshall worked that change.

In the present Congress Northern Repub licans and Southern Democrats have in the House beaten again the old Hamilton-Jefferson straw. That threshing shows how enduring is the issue raised so long ago by those two very great Americans over the quantity and character of the power which by the voters shall be entrusted to the comparatively small governing class-the aristocracy in a republic-at Washington and in the several States.

One of the "big four" Republicans in the House deemed it important the other day to deny again that Jefferson is entitled to much credit for the Louisiana acquisition His opponent did not ask how the acquisition could then have been made without Jefferson. He never denied the right to acquire. What he doubted was the right of a treaty to incorporate into the Union without the consent of Congress. Finally Jefferson yielded his doubts to the opinion of Congress that by proper laws the Constitution could be preserved and Louisiana acquired under the treaty. The question was admirably and exhaustively treated in the Supreme Court by Justice White in the Downes case, which was one among the so-called "insular cases." A quarter of a century later the Supreme Court decided the United States has "the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or

treaty," as Jefferson had thought. Under the whip and spur of persistent complaints that the country suffered from absence of adequate regulation of foreign and interstate commerce the Congress of the Confederation, which was in fact only a consultive body, recommended to the States, which approved, the assembling of another convention to consider the complaints. The result was a new Constitution and a new United States, part national and part Federal. They seem not to have quite satisfied Jefferson or Hamilton.

During Washington's first term Congress enacted Hamilton's plan for funding the public debt, assuming the State debts, chartering a national bank, protecting manufactures and doing other fiscal things which strengthened the national elemen in the new government and gratified the commercial classes, the capitalists such as then existing, whether benefactors or "male. factors," and attached them to the new order of things. The work was necessary A strong Government was then needed The Union would have gone to pieces with out it. Jefferson was by the defect of his qualities incapable of such labors. He had no head for fiscal affairs. But Hamilton's work alienated the planters, farmers, laborers and masses. A curb, needed in our day, had to be applied to his nationalist theories. Jefferson organized the new party that made the application and prevented that violent reaction which may follow excessive class legislation by the money power. The powerful Democracy was thereby in its turn reconciled to the new Constitution of 1787; Jefferson was reelected with only 14 opposing electoral votes, and Madison followed after him. Thus the order of succession of those two giant antagonists, who created the political issues that have endured till our time, became the saviors of the new United States. And now a perversion of that very interstate commerce power, the need of which created the Constitution of 1787, is imperilling, as is seen in recent occurrences, that Constitution.

Will those who are celebrating to-day the anniversay of Jefferson's birth give a thought to that? A JEFFERSONIAN. NEW YORK, April 18.

THE COST OF PEACE. Senator Hale Taken to Task for Opposing

Necessary Appropriations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Less han a week ago the chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, Senator Hale of Maine, considered it desirable after the Senate had passed the army appropriation bill to state on the floor of the Senate with great apparent concern and solicitude that more than 70 per cent, of the total national revenues ing devoted to wars past and to be, and then he invited his colleagues of the Senate to cut the naval appropriation bill to pieces when he, within the next few days, should place it before them.

This statement and invitation of Senator Hale offer an excellent example of grossly llogical deduction. In effect the Senator says that because we had a meagre, noneffective army and navy in 1861 and therefore fought a long and most expensive war with volunteer forces, and consequently must now pay \$146,000,000 annually for pensions to colunteer soldiers, we must charge the war. the \$146,000,000 for pensions and the \$24,000,000 for interest on the public debt against our present effective army and navy. We must cease to support our present effective army and We must navy and go back to the condition of military helplessness that invited the civil war, made it a protracted struggle involving tremendou less of life, enormous expenditures and a huge pension roll forty-three years after the last gun was fired. If the army and navy had been on a footing as effective in 1861 as they are to-day the civil war would not have lasted a year and would have been perhaps altogether averted.

But aside from the quality of the Senator's ogic he must be a poor hand at mathematics The total appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to \$929,000,000. Of this amount \$79,000,000 was for the army, \$99,000,000 for the navy, \$2,000,000 for the Military Academy, \$7,000,000 for fortifications, \$146,000,000 for pensions of the Volunteer army and \$24. 000,000 for interest on the public debt. If we add all these together and charge their total. \$357,000,000, against the Regular army and navy we find it amounts to less than 39 per cent, of the total annual appropriations instead of more than 70 per cent., as stated by Senator Hale. Is his error due to a lack of knowledge of the elementary rules of arith-

It would be much more logical and much more in accordance with the facts to consider the \$146,000,000 for pensions and the \$24,000,000 for interest on the public debt as a charge that has been incurred by reason our neglect previous to 1861 to support

an effective army and navy. To put the matter in concrete form, we have the choice of two systems: we can expend \$200,000,000 a year in the maintenance of an effective army and navy and probably avoid war, or we can expend \$100,000,000 a year on an inadequate army and navy and invite war involving great loss of life, property and national prestige, a huge public debt and an annual pension roll of \$150,000,000.

The people of this country are fortunately blessed with ample patriotism and good con mon sense, and they have in the national platforms of the two great parties emphatically and wisely placed themselves on record as desiring the first named system.

AMERICAN CITIZEN. NEW YORK, April 13.

The Hon. Jim Sherman-A Republican Who Leads

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is Con gressman Sherman who presided over the Republican State convention on Saturday the one who in the autumn of 1906 importuned Harriman for predatory money to aid Republicans in Congress elections, and when refused reported the refusal straight. way at the White House, uncovered the money negotiations in 1904 between Roosevelt and Harriman and precipitated the railroad persecutions forthwith begun? INQUIBER. NEW YORK, April 13.

The Mystery of Washington Pie. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recipe far from the truth as possible. The Washington ple of my boyhood was filling to a hungry boy-and that is about all one can say for it-and is made rom a mixture of all the broken cakes and crumbs from the baker's showcases.

I can recall when my brother and I were trudging home with our small wagon loaded with groceries and our pockets burning from a nickel our me gave us to spend. We halted in front of a bakery and after surveying the tempting display and dis cussing the momentous question as to what we uld get the most of for our nickel we decided on nice looking squares which appeared to have teing

They were five inches square and cost two cents each. My brother went in and made the purchase We got under way and were about two blocks from the place when we opened our prize and found the loing was a nice white bottom crust (the pie having been turned upside down for exhibition purposes) We bit into our prize and stood looking at each other without taking the second chew. could not stand for such a bunco and although tired I walked all the way back to our friend the baker, and getting no satisfaction out of him 1 went outside and smeared both pieces all over his windows to get square. That was my first and last experience with the

genuine Washington pie. NEW YORK, April 13.

A Broadside for Woman Suffrage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Wellesley Smith and Bryn Mawr colleges and Boston Uni-versity were represented at a meeting of the College Equal Suffrage League of Massachusetts held t oston on April 10. The following resolution was adopted:

the ballot to women is the vote of 'the foreign women, the ignorant women and the bad women, we call attention to the fact that the United States has more than three times as many native born women (32,467,041) as all the foreign men and women put together (10,341,276); that women constitute only 314 per cent, of the prisoners, and that the high ols of every State in the Union are graduating more girls than boys, because of the tendency to take boys out of school early in order to put them ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, DORCHESTER, Mass., April 12.

Job for the Department of Health. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any remedy or redress for a night toller whose sleep is disturbed in this city? In the apartmen wherein I reside my bedroom adjoins the airshast, At the foot of the airshaft the first floor occupants have a small roof extending from their bedroor window. This is used as a general recreation domestic takes particular delight in dragging ou carpets, placing them on a line and then beating

them to pieces. The result is that with open windows sleep is out of the question, and we must have the benefit of all the dirt and dust. This carpet beating act begins anywhere between 8 o'clock and 18 o'clock and continues indefinitely. Is there not a law to prevent that carpet beating? NEW YORK, April 13.

Sufficient. Mrs. Knicker-Is "The Servant in the House"

The Cult of the Cocktail. O Roman punch! O potent curação! O maraschino! Maraschino O! clous drams! Why have you not the art To kill this gnawing bookworm in my heart?

Mrs. Bocker-The title proves it.

But if you grudge the worm his daily bread. No syruplitious grog will do instead ; Of third rail fighting cocktails, "built with claws" To kill the wanton bookworm while he gnaws. The man who knows not toddy from cocktail, Is fit for prohibition or blackmail. The one is mellow, staid, by no means risky

The other softly wicked, gay and frisky. A woman's heart is gold, with some alloy. A cocktail is a dream of trickling joy. We welcome both, the liquid and the human But who would analyze a drink-or woman

Three things there are, so ultra fillgree That inquisition blights their witchery: Religion, cocktalis and a woman's mind Are mystic compounds, not to be defined. O flouid warbler! Virtuoso Ot

O Tetrazzini! Tetrazzini O! For all your matchiess conquest of Rossini Lite's limpld climax still is-dry martinil . CHARLES FREDERICE STANSBURY.

A Call to Mr. O'Phelan to Make Clear to the Academie Mind His Discoveries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is ertainly a pity that the world should remain n ignorance of the subversive discoveries of Mr. O'Phelan in the realm of mathematics. confess that I am one of those who love the eld "abominations," notwithstanding the fact that I have subjected them to much thought and searching analysis for many years. However, we are surely able to put aside our prejudices and let Mr. O'Phelan convince us of the correctness of his views.

We should remember the bitter controversies among the French mathematicians at the end of the eighteenth century concerning the validity of processes based on the differential calculus, many wishing to stop at the purely algebraic methods of analysis as involved n the coordinate geometry of Descartes. It is not necessary to discuss the results of these reactionary tendencies, except in so far as they have led mathematicians to investigate the validity of space concepts and the assumed axiomatic nature of the Euclidian principles. In this direction it may be that Mr. O'Phelan can do good work, and under his guidance we shall be prepared to enter the realms of hyper space and the ath dimension, perchance to uncover untold treasures of thought in the infinite domain of static truths and impersonal validities. For the present it appears that his conten

ions lack sophistication and are weakly founded. With regard to his discoveries in plane and spherical trigonometry he should certainly let us have them, as they may lead to a new definition of the synthetic method He undoubtedly agrees with me that considerable harm is done to the immature mathematical mind through the representation of the trigonometic functions by means of lines. particularly in the analytical branches of the science. The fact that these functions are simple ratios and have no dimension whatever cannot be too strongly impressed on the student. If we are to cast out the beautiful methods of coordinate analysis in the investigation of the properties of conic sections we should surely have first presented for our consideration the new methods elaborated by Mr. O'Phelan. In rejecting the differentials of Leibnitz, does he still retain the method of fluxions as proposed by Newton? In basing a calculus on the theory of limits we better impress upon the mind the principles of con-tinuity, but with proper reservations we can adopt the use of differentials as proposed by Leibnitz, and are led into no error by so doing, as the results derived by both methods ar

as the results derived by both methods are identical.

Mr. O'Phelan's objection to the use of differentials in connection with "roots, trigonometric quantitles and logarithms" is too vague to be properly analyzed, but it would certainly be a pity to eliminate the Eulerian functions and the beautiful exponential equations involving the base of the Naperian system of logarithms by means of which we most conveniently express certain trigonometric relations, and which in connection with the theory of imaginaries are indispensable to us in the study of harmonic motions and the principles of resonance. In the expression In the expression

where n is infinitely great and q is negligible, why write the latter term at all? In fact, why write any of it, for if n is infinite we can simply use the symbol z. It would be interesting to have Mr. O'Phelan's application of such an expression as this to mathematica

with regard to the rectification and quadrature of curves, many cases can be evaluated with our present methods. As is we known, the semi-cubic parabola $v^s = a^2x$ known, the semi-cubic parabola. $v^3 = a^2$, was the first curve to be rectified; this is me was the first curve to be rectified; this is most easily done with the calculus. Let Mr. O'Phelan present his method for our consideration. In like manner, let him effect the quadrature of the ordinary Apollonian parabola, $\nu^2 = 2nx$. This is the simplest example of quadrature and is expressible in the simplest terms, so that we are not straining his system by proposing these elementary. ing his system by proposing these elementar

problems.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express the wish that THE SUN will open its columns to the further elucidation of Mr. O'Phelan's discoveries; their subversive and sensational nature appeals to the unbiassed mathematician.

ALBERT R. GALLATIN.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Wants to Buy the Reformed Mathematics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I must conwith no little amusement. It is certainly very startling to find out suddenly that all our principles of mathematical reasoning are entirely erroneous

peering, which has accomplished so much, why i this mathematics inadequate? I for certainly desire further information from Mr. O'Phelan, as I am sure others would also. can indeed correct all these abominable errors why does he not put his own works on the market is stead of writing editorial letters all the time? should be pleased to purchase this reformed edi R. M. TOWER PETERSON. NEW YORK, April 12.

P. S .- Could Mr. O'Phelan agree with Archimedes

MR. ASQUITH.

Career and Character of the New Prime Minister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: appointment of Mr. Asquith as Prime Minis ter of Great Britain is notable in many respects. In the first place he is an eminent lawyer. In America of late years our states men and Presidents have been men who have been called to the har. But the reverse is the case in England, where it has become a proverb that "good lawyers make bad legislators." In the list of twenty-three Prime Ministers from the time of William Pitt Mr. Asquith is the first eminent lawyer who has become Premier. Lord Melbourne ate the necessary number of dinners at Lincoln's Inn and Disraell was a lawyer's clerk. but they were not practising barristers Herbert Henry Asquith is a lawyer of eminence. He is a King's Counsel and has appeared in a number of important cases. defended "the uncrowned king of Ireland" before the Parnell commission, and his ability on that occasion excited considerable atten-

tion. In 1891 he appeared for the defence

before the rarnell commission, and his ability on that occasion excited considerable attention. In 1891 he appeared for the defence in the notorious baccarat trial and succeeded in placing the future King (then Prince of Wales), on the witness stand.

Like Sir Robert Peel (who was a "double first") and Mr. Gladstone, who was first class in classics, Mr. Asquith was "first class litt. Hum." and obtained the Craven scholarship at Oxford, and he was elected fellow of Balliol. It was undoubtedly these university distinctions which won for him the patronage of Mr. Gladstone, who made him Home Secretary in 1892. But unlike the eminent statesmen who have preceded him, auch as Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Derby, Salisbury, Gladstone and Balfour, Mr. Asquith was not educated at Eton, that great nursery of statesmen, nor even at Harrow, where Peel and Palmerston received their early training, but at the City of London School, which does not stand among the first class "public schools" of England.

As to age the new Prime Minister seems to have attained the average. He is now in his fifty-sixth year. The sudden breakdown of Earl Spencer when he was the first in the running for Premier on the defeat of the Tory administration and of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when he was at the zenith of his power, and the collapse of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seem to have chased away the illusion of the author of "Lothnir" that a man is in his prime at seventy. Palmerston became Premier in his seventy-first year, Dieraell at sixty-four and Gladstone at sixty, but Melbourne, Peel, Derby, Aberdeen and Salisbury were about the same age as Mr. Asquith, while Lord John Russell and Mr. Balfour were about ten years younger. As a member of the Church of England and an ecolesiastical commissioner for some time. Mr. Asquith will probably be inclined to resomewhat conservative in dealing with the Church in Wales. But he is a democrat and is known to be a popular figure in a House which has fifty-one workingmen on its benomes. The active part which he took

As Impending Immigration Problem. Senator II, C. Lodge before the Boston City Club.

I think that by and by our working people of the
Eastern States will begin to question whether they lestre to have Arabs, who I see are planning ome in large numbers, and other people from Asia dinor and the west of Asia pour into this country. I am not here to argue this question but merely to call attention to some facts for your consideration and this ominous fact which I have just men

> The Flower of Spring. While blogsoms fair The bleacher, too,

THE REFORM OF MATHEMATICS DISTRICT APPROPRIATION BILL. Protest of a Washington Resident Against

False Economy in the House. TO THE EDSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a bad thing for the District of Columbia when appropriations for its needs come up in Congress during a session preceding a Congressional election. None of the committee charged with looking out : de affairs has any constituents here to urge h to action or who will be directly affected by what he does. The only use he can make of his position, and of us, is to establish a reputation for economy and take such as attitude on questions that come up as he thinks will please voters in his district. He wouldn't venture for a moment to oppose the construction of a building in his own district, or to suggest that the amount estimated to be necessary to construct it be cut down, but when he can figure at home as a watchdog at some one else's expense he does not heattate to use the knife without discrimination.

does not hesitate to use the knife without discrimination.

In considering the action of the House committee on this year's District bill it is in the first place open to grave doubt whether the general policy of reduction of expenses at this time is not a serious mistake. Upreasonable expenditure ought to be checked at all times, but just now when so many men are out of employment the object ought to be to spend as much as possible consistent with wise administration. It is the time of all others for the Government in its own all others for the Government in its interest and in the interest of all the pe Interest and in the interest of all the people to keep money in circulation and put idle hands to work. To pursue the opposite policy, as is being done, is short sighted and sure to be injurious. It is exactly what every one is telling business men they should not do, and what they are trying to avoid. The railroads are threatened with official wrath and inquisition if they reduce expenses in a way to affect wage earners, and the Government then proceeds to take action which will throw thousands of them out of employment in all directions. Economy, forsooth!

The debt of the District is, relatively to The debt of the District is, relatively to that of most municipalities, small, but Congress not only will not permit us to issue bonds to complete needed improvements but takes a million and more of what we raise for such purposes and applies it to the debt, the payment of which there is no possible reason to hasten. When it comes to the schools the committee cut off half from the carefully prepared estimates, and also heavily reduced the amount necessary to maintain the sanitary conditions of the city. reduced the amount necessary to maintain the sanitary conditions of the city. These are the two most important and

rices are the two most important and vital interests of any community, and it is impossible to believe that the gentlemen composing the committee would have extended such treatment to their own cities had they been responsible for conditions at

home.

The people of the District must look to the enlightened sentiment of the country and to the Senate, where political effect and mistaken considerations of economy are not likely to have the influence which they appear to have had in the House.

PROGRESS,

WASHINGTON, April 12.

AMERICAN BEER. Its Purity Conceded, But What Shall Be

Said of Its Flavor? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Admit the public to the breweries by all means. There they will see that everything is as it should be. Clean-finess prevails. The ingredients are pure and no

be found with them. And yet it remains a fact that the product is N. G. Chemically pure, if you like, but it has no taste This is a point that Mr. Monahan's eloquence did The writer spends some time each year on the

European Continent, and finds new joy in each glass of real beer, but in this country leaves the stul severely alone Take a glass of the domestic product and let it stand a few minutes, and note how the flavor and

life of the beverage evaporate. Why, you can almost see the spirit departing! Our beer tastes raw, green and generally flat that is all I know. Never mind the purity. If impurities were to improve it in the points I mention. I should say

MONTCLAIR, April 11. Dr. Wiley's Opinion.

by all means let us have them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the answer of a brewer to my assertion that American beer is generally of poor quality, he quotes the Government chemist, Professor Wiley, as finding no "dele terious" matter in the beer examined. He omits part of the professor's conclusions, to wit: "Is composition it lacks the essential requirements of

As well may the grocer protest that the parched bean dust you find in his "pepper" is not "dele

Your brewer thinks his critics should sign their names. For my part, as a dealer in barley and hops, so doing would. I fear, lose me what is left of a trade with the brewers already greatly diminished because of increasing use of ground up hulls of comand other stuff put up in bags -- the composition a carefully guarded secret-which enables them to hurry it to market.

I cite the recent complaints of European hor growers that we are "flooding their market with sensibly increasing. For cause of this see "Scientine Brewery College" maintained by our brewers.

ANTI-FUROR TEUTONICUS. NEW YORK, April 11.

Perfecting the Art. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The national

rewers' organization has for years been in constant consultation with the Government Bureau of Agriculture in an earnest endeavor to have estab tished a governmental standard of quality and strength of beer. A committee of this organization composed of some of the most prominent brewers of the country-gentlemen of culture, intelligence and reputation-is constantly engaged in stimulat ing practical interest in the production of superior grades of bariey, cereals and hope—for the brewing of fermented liquors is no longer considered mere a science, but an art,

In the former brewing days the utmost secrety was observed; now inspection is invited; formula are public property, and the Government knows all the ingredients, which records are sworn to each month. To "see the brewery" is a privilege frequently enjoyed by the public, and to show the brewery to visitors is a courtesy which is encouraged by brewers.

The development of modern refrigerating methods are development of modern regulation of

ods, electric machinery, accurate regulation of boiling and mashing temperatures, scientific determination of the quality of cereals, mait and horsused in brewing, filtration to remove impurities, pasteurization, and the rigid observance of scrupulation.

used in brewing, filtration to remove impurities, pasteurization, and the rigid observance of scrupulous cleanliness, are some of the recent advances in the industry, resulting in the production of pure, wholesome and refreshing beverage.

Empirical practices have been supplanted by sclentific, accurate and practical methods, and the modern brewer is not behind his fellow manufacturers either in inventive progress or in taking lessons from the results of experience.

The American people should be proud of the marveilous development of the brewing industry and of the superior quality of its products. The American brewer studies intelligently the tast of his patrons and knows that the reason for popularity of his goods and his rapidly increasing output is due to the fact that the American people desire a light bodied beer (although he may sometimes brew various heavier brands to meet the demand), and that the imported brews are not and never will be received in this country with general favor. Give the brewer credit for enough business intelligence and enterprise to meet the requirements of his customers. favor. Give the brewer credit for chause intelligence and enterprise to meet the requirements of his customers, and sense enough not to put an unripe, improper or deleterious article on the C. R. O'K. unripe, improper or d market. Homogen, April 11.

Thoughts of a Patriot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: "H. W. K. has not consulted the last report of the Commis

sioner of Internal Revenue. It can hardly be possible that he has sampled the products of each of the 1.720 breweries of the United States (each brewer! producing from two to twelve distinct kinds of malt beverages); perhaps in his seal to do this his judgment may be clouded by his present condi-

Corn and rice are wholesome cereals often used in brewing as adjuncts to mait. It was a happy can convert the starch of cereals into sugar. enables the progressive brewer to produce a light sparkling beverage with a minimum amount of al-cobol, which certainly is a consummation devouth to be wished in these days of temperance and is the most effective answer to the arguments of the prohibitionists.

the most effective answer to the arguments of the prohibitionists.

The use of preservatives in malt beverages in this country has for some years been the exception rather than the rule—can the foreign brewers as truthfully say this? The testimony of eminest chemists who have analyzed foreign and domestic products will support my contention. Have "H. W. R." and the other unpatriotic soreheads take the trouble to consult such authorities? Let "h. W. K." submit to an honest, intelligent expert his statement alleging the use of the worthless buils of corn by brewers and I will abide by the result II I charged the brewer with feeding the useless husks of half grown casts to his horses, leaving the choice selection of this grain for the breakfast food manufacturer's use, the average man would thus me a candidate for an insane asgium.

I remember too well the "good old days" of old fashiofted, heavy, muggy all mait beer, and its efficiency with the choice selection to the grain for the breakfast food fashiofted, heavy, muggy all mait beer, and its efficiency with the considered of the consolation of the preservatives failed to conceal (the resulting kidney and stomach trouble in those days were considered "visitations of Providence"). Brandy smashes and spirit drinking were then in great vogue, and drunkenness was considered merely an idiosyncrasy for all of which fond memories the brewing he dustry is suffering even unto the present time, thus visiting the ains of the forefathers upon succeeding.

dustry is suffering even unto the present time, the visiting the sina of the forefathers upon succeeding generations. I am heartify giad that we are through with those days, which I am now convinced was really "Dad old days."

NEWARS, April 11.